

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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TUESDAY.....MAY 11, 1897.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

It is reported from Athens that Queen Olga has sent a telegram to the Czar offering the mediation of Russia between Turkey and Greece; also, that Greece has made written application to the Powers, through their representatives at the Greek capital, with the object of securing mediation. Furthermore, the statement comes from Paris that it is believed the Powers have already agreed upon the terms of adjustment.

In view of the inharmoniousness of the concert up to the present, this last-mentioned piece of information will be looked upon with especial suspicion. But admitting that it is reliable, it may yet be a far cry to the actual adjustment. In other words, it is a grave question whether the Powers will be able to carry out their peace programme without great difficulty, unless some of them are prepared to reverse entirely their respective policies regarding the little eastern problem.

Had the Powers intervened or mediated after the first clash of arms on the Thessalian border, they could easily have dictated a settlement of the question on the basis of the "status quo ante-bellum." Greece might have fumed over the matter considerably, but she would have submitted in the end, as she did in 1855, when that enthusiastic phil-Hellenic Gladstone, played the leading part in conveying her. But Turkey now, flushed, as she is, with victory, is quite a different factor from Turkey as she was at the beginning of hostilities. It is an open secret in the European capitals that Turkey has been taking on arrogance steadily ever since her first success over the Greeks. Abdul Hamid, Mr. Gladstone's great assassin of Europe, miserable wretch, in constant dread of assassination though he is, still has ambition for a more sincere recognition of right to the caliphate than Islam accords him, and it is believed that whatever he has failed to secure in that direction by encouraging the outrages in Armenia he now hopes to gain through the settlement of the Greece-Turkish question. It is said that Turkey's terms of peace include a heavy indemnity in money, the abandonment by Greece of all claims to Crete, the retrocession of Thessaly, and the turning over of the Greek fleet to the Porte. In the mean time Turkey has, it is learned, determined on a large increase of her army in Europe, and threatens a holy war. It would therefore appear that, what was the fact that it is hardly possible the Powers would be contented with some of the Powers' terms, and the arrogance and the threats of Turkey, it may still be some time before the peace of Europe is assured and the dangers of a general war shall have been overpassed.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Some of our Virginia exchanges have raised a question as to the right of the present Board of Education to go into the election of school superintendents for the next term, but, as we understand, the matter, our State Court of Appeals has settled what is the law upon the subject.

The status of the term of county superintendents of schools was the subject of litigation before the Court of Appeals, occasioned by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, February 28, 1888. The style of the case is "Pendleton vs. Miller."

Under the Constitution, Article VII, section 1, the term of office of County Superintendents was fixed at three years, and began January 1st next after their appointment, but by an amendment to the Constitution in November, 1874, the term was fixed at FOUR years, and began July 1st next after their appointment. The school system was inaugurated in 1870, and the superintendents first appointed entered upon their terms of office January 1, 1871, and held for three years until July 1, 1874, when, under the amended Constitution, the four-year term began.

Prior to 1888, the Board of Education, under the construction then placed upon the Constitution and statutes uniformly made appointments for full constitutional terms.

The Court held: (a) That the office is a constitutional one, and must have a definite beginning and ending.

(b) That regular appointments should

be made for four-year terms, beginning July 1, 1877, and each four years thereafter. (1877, 1881-'85-'89, 1893-'97.)

(c) That appointments to fill vacancies occurring during regular terms must be made for the unexpired part of such terms.

The law makes it the duty of the Board of Education to fill all vacancies occurring in the office of County Superintendent of Schools, and as the term of all superintendents will expire June 30, 1897, the board must appoint before that time, and certify said appointments to the Senate for confirmation at the next session of the Legislature.

Some persons have fallen into error in regard to this matter, because of the change in the construction of the law growing out of the decision of the Court of Appeals and the "biennial" sessions of the Legislature.

We believe the foregoing construction of the law is that under which the State Board proposes to act, and their action in each case must be submitted to the Senate for confirmation or rejection. Of course, if the Senate has any reason to take issue with the board, it will not hesitate to do so.

THE COMPARISON.

The Lynchburg News does the Dispatch injustice in saying that we started out apparently, if not expressly, to demonstrate that the judicial expenses of this Commonwealth are not greater than those of North Carolina, and that of necessity we have had to admit that while North Carolina pays out for criminal charges \$73,800, Virginia pays out on the same account \$200,000.

Our article of May 6th expressly stated that North Carolina has a more economical court system than ours, but it is not a fact that this item accounts for the greater part of the difference in the expenses of the two States.

Again, we said: "We do not know exactly how to compare the criminal expenses of Virginia with those of North Carolina, for the reason that the two systems are so very different. That North Carolina's is the cheaper WE CANNOT DISPUTE." But some of the expenses that we pay out of the State Treasury are in North Carolina paid by the counties or cities, or by fees, &c., &c.

While we are quite prepared (and always have been) to admit that North Carolina has a more economical court system than Virginia, we question whether she gets for \$73,800 what we get for \$200,000. In other words, we have reason to believe that North Carolina takes upon her counties and cities a good many of the items that go to make up our \$200,000. If this be so, the sums thus paid might as well be paid out of the State Treasury, so far as the average taxpayer is concerned.

In fact, the whole tenor of our article was to show that though by reason of her more economical court system and because of having a smaller city population than ours, North Carolina has much lighter criminal costs than we have, these things would not account altogether for the difference in the expenses of the two governments. Hence, we made the following comparisons of other sums annually paid by the two States:

	VA.	N. C.
Education	\$1,088,528
Interest	257,672
Insane	158,000
Pensions	113,000

Under the head of education we have included more than a hundred thousand dollars paid as "excess of interest" upon college bonds.

Upon a review of this matter, and with the candor that always characterizes the News, we think it will admit that it has misapprehended the tenor of our article.

RICHMOND'S POSITION.

We take the following from the editorial columns of the Norfolk Landmark. There is nothing ungenerous or unbecoming in the argument that Richmond has had the convention so much that Norfolk ought to have a chance. That is an obvious fact, with no sentiment about it. Richmond may endeavor, and probably will endeavor, to secure the privilege again this time; but, within the extent of our observation, she looks with perfect friendliness upon the rivalry of Norfolk and the other cities which are bidding against her. We do not believe that the people of Richmond would be at all disconcerted or dismayed if the convention were to go elsewhere.

The Landmark takes a fair view of the matter. If it shall be the conclusion of the State Committee that it is for the best interests of the party that the convention should go to Norfolk, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Staunton, Charlottesville, or Newport News no murmuring will be heard in Richmond.

Our city will be glad to have the convention held here, and will extend an invitation to that effect, but we know of no purpose upon the part of our people to make a "fight" for the honor.

If Richmond is selected as the convention city, it will be because in the judgment of the Democratic State Committee the interests of the party and the convenience and comfort of the members will best be served by holding it here—not because it has been worked for. In fine, we wish the committee to feel perfectly free to bring the convention here or send it elsewhere, as its best judgment may dictate.

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BETTER THINK ABOUT IT.

Any one who reads our country papers carefully and regularly must see that more interest than ever before is now being manifested in the constitutional convention question.

We suppose this is because of the nearing of the day of election and the activity that is being displayed by those who favor the convention scheme. The opponents of the proposition, we think, are depending more upon their numbers than upon organization. The former is a good thing to be possessed of in a canvass, but it is never prudent to underestimate the effects of organization.

Yet a convention, if held now, would dodge the main question, which is whether we should not adopt a suffrage system, which would relieve us of the menace of the ignorant and venal vote, that is so numerous and offensive in certain counties. So far from being willing to "tackle" this question, some of the leaders of the present movement have given assurances that if they can prevent it, the suffrage question shall not be taken up if a convention is ordered.

On this question of "convention" or "no convention," every Democrat has the right to vote as he pleases—that is to say, it is not a party question. In some counties Democrats are pretty evenly divided—good men being found on each side. But this very division of sentiment as to the desirability of holding a constitutional convention should give us pause. If we are so much divided at the outset, where would we be when we came to elect delegates to the convention? How much better it would be if our people would possess their souls in patience a little longer. Then our party would have time to consider whether a convention be really necessary, and if an affirmative decision were reached, it could formulate a plan for holding such a convention. Then we could tell the people, in general terms at least, what we would expect a convention to do. Now it is seriously proposed that we shall venture upon the uncertain sea of convention politics without chart or compass. It would be a perilous venture. No man could predict where we would land.

However, we shall not have the slightest doubt as to what the result of the election of the 27th will be if the people will only give proper attention to the consideration of this matter. So far not one voter in ten has given serious thought to the proposition. It won't do to continue in this course. What is wanted is the calm and critical judgment of the Democrats of this State, and if this be given, we shall have no fear of Virginia's rushing headlong into the holding of a convention, the objects of which have never been stated, except in the most vague and general terms.

We call upon all Democrats to ponder this question well, and in that event we cannot but believe a majority of the votes of our party will, on May 27th, be recorded against the holding of a constitutional convention at this time.

According to well authenticated reports, at least six deaths have resulted from shock among relatives of the victims of the recent Paris fire, that of the Duke d'Aumale being the most conspicuous. Two suicides are included in the list.

Two New York sewing girls on Saturday bought a duck for 50 cents in which they found a diamond, which they sold for \$5.

Bar Association to Meet.

The Bar Association of the city of Richmond will hold its stated meeting on Wednesday afternoon in its rooms, in the City Hall, at half-past 4 o'clock. A number of applications for membership are to be voted on. The Executive Committee, composed of W. O. Skelton (chairman), Henry Taylor, Jr., and R. Carter Scott, have arranged for a smoker, to be given the same evening at the Jefferson hotel, at 8 o'clock. If the weather permits, the roof garden, on Franklin street, will be used; otherwise the committee-room on the fifth floor. The affair will be entirely informal, and anecdotes, music, etc., will be the order of the evening.

An Escaped Danger.

(Indianapolis Journal.)

"Do you know it is a good thing for the human race that it is so short-lived?"

"It'd like to know how?"

"Just think how utterly spoiled a boy would be, for instance, who had all his great-grandmothers, great-grandmothers, and grandmothers to take an interest in his career."

Strange.

(Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.)

"Yes," said the young wife, sadly, "I am satisfied that he doesn't love me any more."

"Isn't it strange to find satisfaction in being like that?" asked her dearest girl friend.

Irreconcilable Differences.

(Judge.)

Alice: Why did she refuse him—because they were of different faiths?

Clara: Yes.

Alice: And he refused to change his religion?

Clara: Oh, no! his wheel.

An Old-Time Handkerchief.

(Home Journal.)

Yellow, for the passing years. And hands are vanished long. That in the old times trimmed it. While a sweet herb's fragrance faint. Each tiny fold discloses—The muslin kerchief, bordered white, With roses.

Peggy, she, my great-grand-aunt. On a gala day to don it. With her bright fingers fleet. Put 'brotherhoods' upon it. And, as they hovered o'er it, Oft sat with dreamy glances. The while she weaved 'tween silken stitches. Romances.

When so fine and daintily. Flowers 'brotherhoods' made it. With splendid sprigs of lavender. Away with care she laid it. Yet as springs to summers turned. And falls to winters deepened. Soft, fold on fold, the 'kerchief lay. Unheeded.

But, as a springtime blossom dies. So Peggy, ere she wore it. And, with scent of lavender. That subtly hovers o'er it, Breathing of the years ago. All undisturbed repose. The muslin 'kerchief' bordered white, With roses.

Liver Pills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Kidney Pills.

Old papers for sale at the Dispatch office.

CURED BY

Mrs. A. H. Crausby, of 168 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., paid no attention to a small lump in her breast, but it soon developed into a cancer of the most malignant type. The best physicians failed to cure her, and finally declared her case hopeless. As a last resort, S. S. S. was given, and an immediate improvement resulted; a few bottles cured her completely, and no sign of the disease has returned for ten years.

Books on Cancer free; address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

A. Hutzler's Sons,

315 East Broad Street.

Shirt-Waists.

Waists of Fast-Color Materials, choice designs with laundered collars, you may see them elsewhere at 75c, our price 60c.

Handsome materials that would cost you \$1 even if you made them yourself, for 75c.

Extra Fine Qualities, that were intended to sell at \$1.50, we sell at 80c.

Solid Black Percale Waists, laundered collars, 1-1/2c.

BARGAINS IN PRINTED WASH GOODS.

12-1/2 quality Fast Colors Cordones, 50c. 12-1/2 quality Fast Colors Cordones, 50c. 12-1/2 quality Washable Grenadines, 10c. 20c. quality Sheer Organdies, in French design, 1-1/2c.

Lapet Stripes and Figures, fast colors, 1-1/2c.

Full Yard-Wide Fast Colors Percales, 8-1/2c. quality, for 5-1/2c.

A few patterns of 12-1/2c. Percales, to close out, at 8-1/2c.

Finest Cambric Percales, soft finish, 10 and 12-1/2c.

40 inches wide, a light-weight, durable, fast-color fabric, in light grounds and small designs only. The original price was 15c, we have them at 8-1/2c.

WHITE GOODS.

Single-Wide White French Organdies, 30, 35, 40c.

Double-Wide White French Organdies, 30, 35, 40c.

Infant Linens, great values, from 5 to 25c. per yard.

A special grade of Striped Plaque, original price 15c, we sell at 12-1/2c.

Light Blue White Duck, worth 25c, for 12-1/2c.

Hand-Spun Ducking for Skirts, very fine English Long Cloth, a very fine quality, that is 14 yards wide, in fact, what we placed under 20c. per yard; we have a few 12-yard pieces at \$1.50 per piece. my 11-Tu&Th

MITTELDORFER'S

DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL No. 1—32- and 40-inch Dress Goods, have been 12-1/2c. and as long as they last, 10c. SPECIAL No. 2—

The entire balance of our Fancy Checks, sold everywhere at 15c.

60c. Dress Goods, Monday25c. 40-inch All-Wool Checks, worth 60c., 35c.

40-inch Covert Mixtures, worth 75c., 40c.

Our stock of Dress Goods embraces many of the newest styles of this season's production. They are to be literally sold at less than HALF PRICE.

BLACK GOODS.

Mohair Siellans, imported, 45 inches wide, good, bright lustre, 45c. grade, 35c. 40-inch-wide All-Wool Henrietta Cloth, silk finished, regular 75c. grade42c. 40-inch Brocade Mohairs, as pretty as silk, 60c.50c.

SHIRT-WAISTS.

Every one who has examined our line this season acknowledges, in regards to prices and quality, WE LEAD.

Lot 1—Ladies' Shirt-Waists, regular 30c., quality 25c.20c. Lot 2—Ladies' Shirt-Waists, a lovely array of designs, worth22c. Lot 3—Ladies' and Percale Laundered Waists, detachable collars, worth 55c., 35c.

SILK SHIRT-WAISTS.

An elegant Check Tafetta Silk Waist, worth \$3.50\$2.50. Ask to see our Mohair Brocade Blouse, just what you need in fact, what every housewife wants—a Good Bleached Table Damask—worth 40c.,19c. Turkey-Red Table Damask, worth 40c.,18c.

Turkey-Red Damask, worth 30c.,14c. Linen Toweling Crash, worth 1-1/2c.,1-1/2c. Cotton Crash, worth 6c.,4-1/2c.

Matting worth 10-1/2c.,9c. Matting worth 20c.,16c. Matting worth 30c.,24c. SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Ask to see our Ladies' Vests at 2-1/2c. Men's Shirts15c. Children's10c. (my 11-Tu&Th)

MEETINGS.

AN ADDRESS BY THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PERPETUAL BUILDING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company, 322 East Main Street, on TUESDAY, May 11th, at 5:30 o'clock P. M. HENRY S. HUTZLER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY COMPANY will be held at the City Bank on TUESDAY, May 11, 1897, at 5 o'clock P. M.

R. T. BROOKS, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS will meet in the City Hall at Richmond TUESDAY, May 11, 1897, at 9 o'clock A. M. to examine candidates for practice dentistry in Virginia. Only graduates of reputable dental colleges are eligible to examination. For information and permits apply to the secretary at Wytheville.

J. V. HALL, Secretary, President. ap 10-Sat&Su My 11

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE ROCKINGHAM (VA.) SPRINGS, M'GAHEYSVILLE, HARRISONBURG, AND ELKTON STATIONS. Terms, \$2 per month. Circulars, G. T. HOPKINS, my 9-2u* McGaheysville, Va.

THE PAYNE COTTAGE.

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA. is NOW has been greatly improved, and is now open for the reception of guests. For terms address, Mrs. W. A. PAYNE, my 8-4u* Virginia Beach, Va.

Warm Sulphur Springs.

BATH COUNTY, VA. ARE NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS. For circulars and information write to EUBANK & GLOVER, my 4-Tu,Th&Su Proprietors.

MINERAL HOTEL, CHASE CITY, VA.

NEW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. THOROUGHLY RENOVATED. Special rates for the months of May and June. W. D. FAXTON, ap 20-codm Proprietor.

THE ROCKINGHAM (VA.) SPRINGS.

ARE HEALTH-GIVING, RESTFUL, picturesque, desirable family home. Now open at \$15 per month. Circulars, G. T. HOPKINS, mh 2-Tu* McGaheysville, Va.

Last Week of the

Great Fire Sale

AND THE WINDING-UP OF BUSINESS.

As we are going to close Saturday night, May 15th, and having still left a fair size stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS, we have made another of our GREAT REDUCTIONS, thus guaranteeing every person who is in need of the above-named articles a saving of from 50 to 100 per cent. Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, and you will, like others, pronounce it the GREATEST OF SALES.

Counters and Fixtures for sale.

MRS. B. FLORSHEIM, B. FLORSHEIM, 328 east Broad, Corner Fourth.

Executrix of

ESTABLISHED 1874.

THE F. COHEN

ART STORE.

Successors to A. Cohen & Co., 827 EAST BROAD STREET.

Wholesale and Retail.

The artists and art critics ap

preciated the fact, what we said, that our line of goods was the finest they had ever seen, and had nothing but praise for the new styles of Oval, Square, and Round Picture-Frames, and in our Picture Department we defy competition.

Show-cases of every description in stock, in and out of cases, in oak, metal, &c. Bring in your old ones and get them exchanged for new ones. We also repair and make them to order. Estimates cheerfully furnished for all kinds of work, such as Advertising Frames, Pictures for Bar-Rooms and Drug and Jewelry Stores.

Our line of Mirrors, the hand-some in the South, Hall, Mantel, Dining, Chamber, and Parlor Mirrors.